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HIGHLIGHTS OF BLOOMINGTON, IN NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY FEBRUARY 2001

Workers in the Bloomington, Indiana metropolitan area averaged \$15.41 per hour during February 2001, according to a new survey released by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Regional Commissioner Peter J. Hebein reported that white-collar workers averaged \$19.55 per hour and accounted for 52 percent of the workers in the area. Blue-collar employees averaged \$12.80 per hour and represented 25 percent of the workforce, while the remainder worked in service occupations and earned \$8.10 per hour. (See table 1.)

The National Compensation Survey (NCS) presents straight-time earnings for all occupations in establishments employing 50 or more workers in private industry and State and local governments. The survey excludes agricultural establishments, private households, the self-employed, and the Federal Government. This NCS covered 73 firms representing 28,100 workers in the Bloomington metropolitan area, which includes Monroe County. Sixty-seven percent of those represented worked in private industry.

In the Bloomington metropolitan area, average hourly wages were published for 5 detailed occupations. Among service occupations, janitors and cleaners were paid \$10.24 per hour and cooks, \$7.43.

The NCS also provides broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics. (See tables 2 and 3.) For example, full-time employees in the Bloomington area averaged \$16.17 per hour and part-timers earned \$6.35. Union workers in blue-collar jobs averaged \$16.84 per hour, while their non-union counterparts made \$11.04. Private industry workers in establishments employing 50-99 workers averaged \$12.63 per hour and those in establishments with 500 or more employees earned \$13.67.

The NCS is part of a statistical program that will eventually integrate three separate surveys of wages and benefits into one comprehensive compensation program increasing the amount of data available. Data provided by the NCS may be used by businesses for establishing pay plans, making decisions concerning plant relocation, and in collective bargaining negotiations. Individuals may use such data to help choose potential careers. Average rates of pay are also available for levels of work within an occupation based on knowledge, skill, independent judgment, supervision received and other factors required on the job.

Survey Availability

Complete survey results are contained in the Bloomington, IN National Compensation Survey February 2001 (Bulletin 3110-18). While supplies last, single copies of the bulletin are available from the Chicago Information Office by calling 312-353-1880. In addition, data contained in the bulletin are available on the Internet in both text and PDF formats at www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/compub.htm. Survey tables can also be obtained from the Bureau's fax-on-demand service by dialing (312) 353-1880, menu option 1. Up to four documents at a time may be selected and faxed to you within minutes, 24 hours a day.

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For personal assistance or further information on the National Compensation Survey, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Chicago Information Office at (312) 353-1880 from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. ET.

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Table 1. Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Bloomington, IN, February 2001

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$15.41	5.5	\$13.16	4.9	\$20.01	10.9
All excluding sales	15.47	5.6	13.20	5.0	20.01	10.9
White collar	19.55	7.2	16.72	5.7	23.56	12.8
White collar excluding sales	19.80	7.3	17.00	5.7	23.56	12.8
Professional specialty and technical	24.11	9.2	17.35	5.4	31.52	11.6
Professional specialty	28.54	9.2	19.20	8.3	33.89	8.9
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	32.35	29.3	18.06	2.2	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	22.87	11.3	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	15.22	4.2	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	26.04	9.6	27.86	11.6	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	28.30	11.5	28.16	11.7	—	—
Management related	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	11.39	13.2	11.39	13.2	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	11.56	4.6	11.43	7.4	11.75	4.1
Administrative support, n.e.c.	10.77	6.6	—	—	—	—
Blue collar	12.80	5.3	12.39	5.8	14.86	7.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	17.63	5.6	18.45	9.9	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	14.49	13.5	15.78	17.0	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.91	11.9	11.88	14.5	—	—
Service	8.10	6.7	6.40	6.2	11.67	4.2
Protective service	14.19	4.0	—	—	14.19	4.0
Food service	5.49	7.9	5.36	8.1	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.02	9.9	3.02	9.9	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	.0	2.13	.0	—	—
Other food service	6.84	6.3	6.70	6.1	—	—
Cooks	7.43	6.7	—	—	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.95	3.8	6.95	3.8	—	—
Health service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	10.24	2.6	8.81	5.9	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	10.24	2.6	8.81	5.9	—	—
Personal service	6.88	8.2	7.05	10.1	—	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 2. **Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Bloomington, IN, February 2001**

Occupational group	Private industry and State and local government					
	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
	Mean					
All occupations	\$16.17	\$6.35	\$15.53	\$15.36	\$15.44	—
All excluding sales	16.22	6.35	15.56	15.44	15.49	—
White collar	19.95	9.49	16.27	21.01	19.67	—
White-collar excluding sales	20.16	9.84	16.33	21.39	19.88	—
Professional specialty and technical	24.27	—	19.21	26.43	24.11	—
Professional specialty	28.85	—	29.47	28.41	28.54	—
Technical	15.24	—	—	14.17	15.22	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	26.04	—	—	26.04	26.32	—
Sales	12.19	—	—	11.54	11.64	—
Administrative support, including clerical	11.77	9.15	13.28	10.33	11.61	—
Blue collar	12.90	—	16.84	11.04	12.80	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	17.63	—	18.47	15.89	17.63	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	14.49	—	—	12.29	14.49	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12.44	—	14.02	10.53	11.91	—
Service	9.15	5.05	11.64	6.68	8.10	—
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)					
All occupations	5.6	10.1	3.9	7.4	5.6	—
All excluding sales	5.6	10.5	3.9	7.6	5.7	—
White collar	7.3	7.7	5.5	8.4	7.3	—
White-collar excluding sales	7.4	8.0	5.5	8.5	7.4	—
Professional specialty and technical	9.3	—	7.6	10.6	9.2	—
Professional specialty	9.4	—	4.0	10.6	9.2	—
Technical	4.3	—	—	7.0	4.2	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	9.6	—	—	9.6	9.9	—
Sales	15.3	—	—	14.9	14.3	—
Administrative support, including clerical	4.8	6.1	6.8	3.9	4.7	—
Blue collar	5.3	—	5.0	4.2	5.3	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	5.6	—	5.7	10.4	5.6	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	13.5	—	—	5.0	13.5	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.7	—	14.4	11.4	11.9	—
Service	6.0	13.0	4.7	6.3	6.7	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

³ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

⁴ Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

⁵ Time workers' wages are based solely on an hourly rate or salary; incentive workers are those whose wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production bonuses.

⁶ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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Table 3. **Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, Bloomington, IN, February 2001**

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers				
	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers ³	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
	Mean				
All occupations	\$13.16	\$12.63	\$13.32	\$12.81	\$13.67
All excluding sales	13.20	12.75	13.34	12.82	13.67
White collar	16.72	19.68	16.19	15.30	—
White-collar excluding sales	17.00	21.20	16.32	15.63	—
Professional specialty and technical	17.35	18.09	17.25	13.47	—
Professional specialty	19.20	—	19.15	13.26	—
Technical	—	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	27.86	—	25.08	28.18	—
Sales	11.39	—	12.50	12.50	—
Administrative support, including clerical	11.43	13.35	11.10	10.17	—
Blue collar	12.39	17.50	11.44	13.35	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.45	21.74	16.07	18.89	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	15.78	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.88	—	9.80	9.80	—
Service	6.40	5.73	7.17	6.67	—
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)				
All occupations	4.9	14.2	5.5	9.8	6.1
All excluding sales	5.0	14.8	5.5	10.0	6.1
White collar	5.7	11.5	6.2	11.6	—
White-collar excluding sales	5.7	8.6	6.2	11.8	—
Professional specialty and technical	5.4	5.2	6.1	10.1	—
Professional specialty	8.3	—	8.7	10.8	—
Technical	—	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	11.6	—	8.6	15.5	—
Sales	13.2	—	19.2	19.2	—
Administrative support, including clerical	7.4	7.1	8.5	4.7	—
Blue collar	5.8	10.1	5.5	8.3	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	9.9	6.0	11.4	4.5	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	17.0	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	14.5	—	10.8	10.8	—
Service	6.2	10.0	8.1	8.3	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

³ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain

establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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